

Supporting Information

Photoinduced synthesis of α -trifluoromethylated ketones through the oxidative trifluoromethylation of styrenes using $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2\text{Na}$ as trifluoromethyl reagent without external photoredox catalyst

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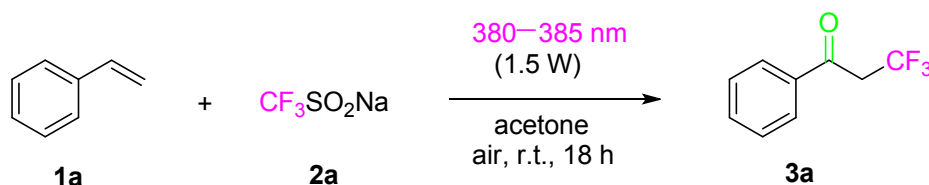
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1. General consideration

All ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz Bruker FT-NMR spectrometer (400 MHz or 100 MHz, respectively). All chemical shifts are given as δ value (ppm) with reference to tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. The peak patterns are indicated as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; m, multiplet; q, quartet. The coupling constants, J , are reported in Hertz (Hz). High resolution mass spectroscopy data of the products were collected on an Agilent Technologies 6540 UHD Accurate-Mass Q-TOF LC/MS (ESI).

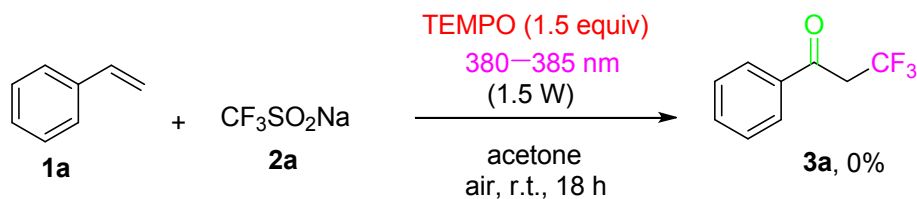
2. Representative procedure for the model reaction



A 5 mL oven-dried reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with styrene (**1a**, 0.20 mmol), sodium trifluoromethanesulfonate (**2a**, 0.40 mmol) and acetone (2.0 mL). The reaction vessel was exposed to LED (380–385 nm, 1.5 W) irradiation at room temperature in air with stirring for 18 h. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was concentrated to yield the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 20:1 to 50:1) to give the desired product **3a**.

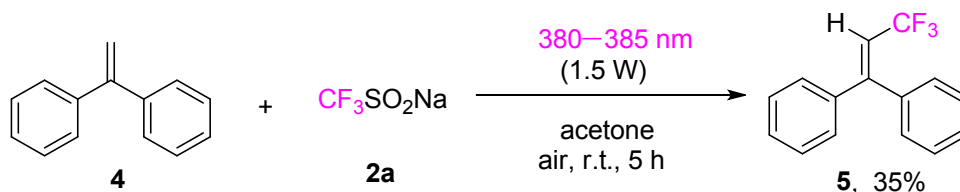
3. Mechanism investigation

3.1 Radical inhibition experiment



A 5 mL oven-dried reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with styrene (**1a**, 0.20 mmol), sodium trifluoromethanesulfinate (**2a**, 0.40 mmol), TEMPO (0.30 mmol) and acetone (2.0 mL). The reaction vessel was exposed to LED (380–385 nm, 1.5 W) irradiation in air at room temperature with stirring for 18 h. The reaction was completely inhibited, indicating a radical pathway involved in the reaction.

3.2 Radical capture experiment



A 5 mL oven-dried reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with sodium trifluoromethanesulfinate (**2a**, 0.40 mmol), 1,1-diphenylethylene (**4**, 0.20 mmol) and acetone (2.0 mL). The reaction vessel was exposed to LED (380–385 nm, 1.5 W) irradiation in air at room temperature with stirring for 5 h. The adduct **5** was given 35% isolated yield, and was determined by the NMR analysis.

3.3 Determination of electron spin resonance (ESR)

3.3.1 Determination of superoxide radicals

In order to determine the active species of oxygen involved in the present reaction, 5,5-dimethyl-pyrroline-*N*-oxide (DMPO) was used to capture $\text{O}_2^{\bullet-}$ ($g =$

2.0060). There was no signal when DMPO was added into air-saturated acetone solution of styrene (**1a**) without light (Figure S1a). Irradiation of air-saturated acetone of DMPO with **1a** with LED (380–385 nm, 1.5 W) resulted in the formation of a characteristic signal of $\text{O}_2^{\bullet-}$ with DMPO (Figure S1b), indicating the formation of $\text{O}_2^{\bullet-}$ in the reaction.

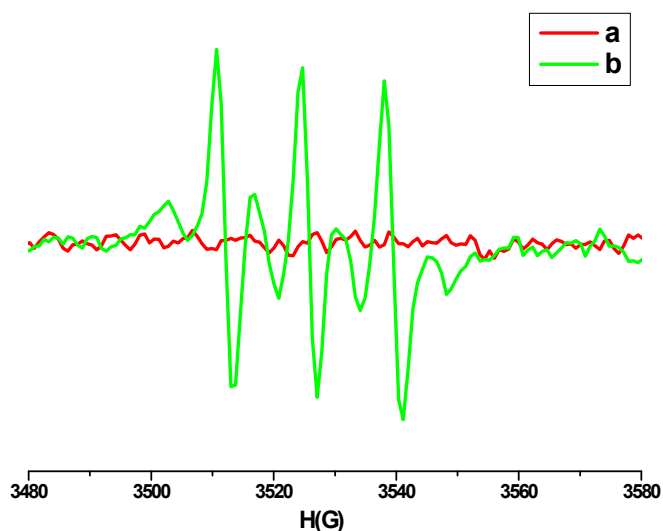


Figure S1. Electron spin resonance (ESR) spectra of $\text{O}_2^{\bullet-}$ with DMPO

(a) A solution of **1a** with DMPO (0.20 mol/L) in air-saturated acetone without light irradiation.

(b) A solution of **1a** with DMPO (0.2 mol/L) in air-saturated acetone under LED (380–385 nm) irradiation for 180 s.

3.3.2 Determination of singlet oxygen species

For further exploration of the active species of singlet oxygen involved during the reaction, 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine (TEMP) was used to trap $^1\text{O}_2$ ($g = 2.0065$). Irradiation of air-saturated acetone solution of styrene (**1a**) with TEMP under LED (380–385 nm, 1.5 W) irradiation resulted in the formation of a characteristic signal $^1\text{O}_2$ adduct with TEMP (Figure S2). The characteristic signal of $^1\text{O}_2$ was collected (Figure S2), implying that $^1\text{O}_2$ was present in the reaction.

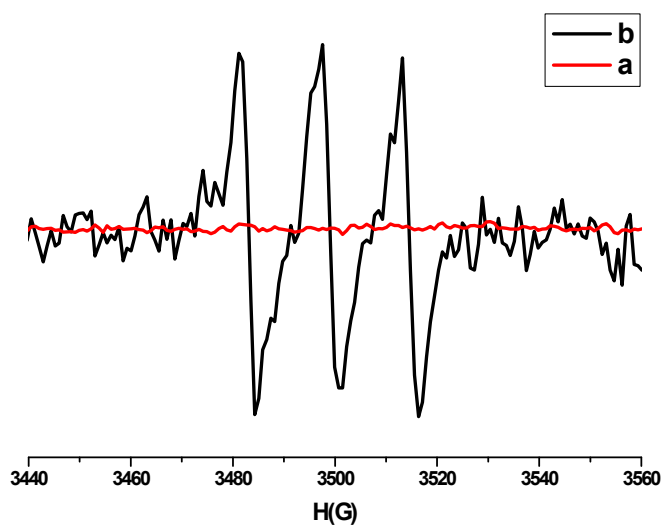


Figure S2. Electron spin resonance (ESR) spectra of $^1\text{O}_2$ adduct with TEMP
(a) A solution of styrene (**1a**) with TEMP (0.20 mol/L) in air-saturated acetone without light irradiation.
(b) A solution of styrene (**1a**) with TEMP (0.20 mol/L) in air-saturated acetone under LED (380–385 nm, 1.5 W) irradiation for 180 s.

3.4 Absorption spectra of acetone and products

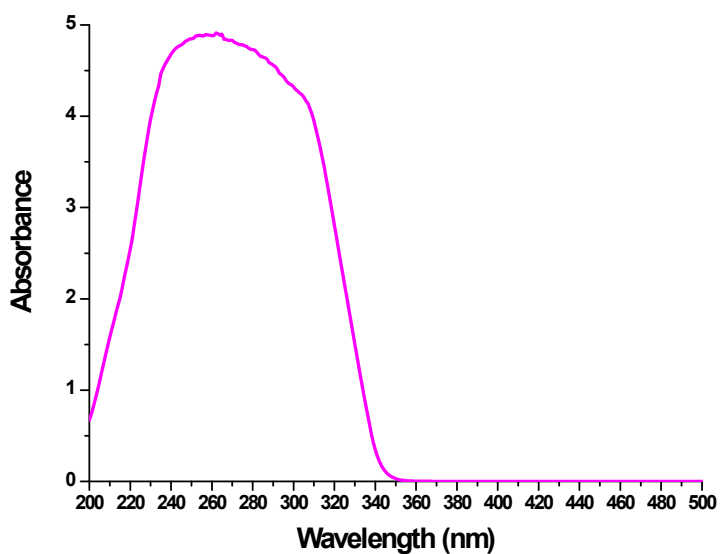


Figure S3. Absorption spectra of acetone

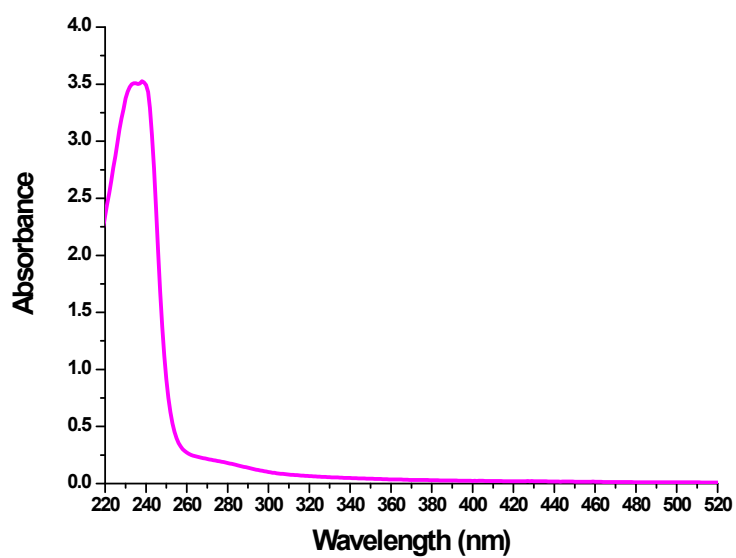


Figure S4. Absorption spectra of sodium trifluoromethanesulfinate (**2a**) in water

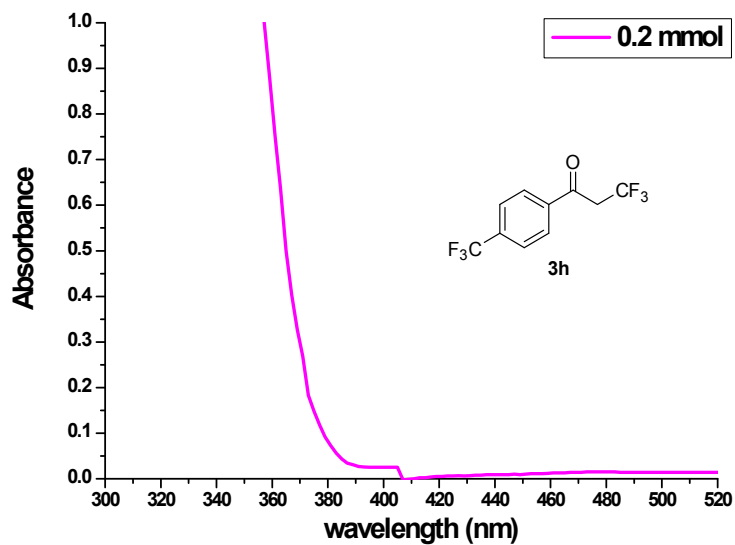


Figure S5. Absorption spectra of 3,3,3-trifluoro-1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propan-1-one (**3h**) in acetone (3.0 mL)

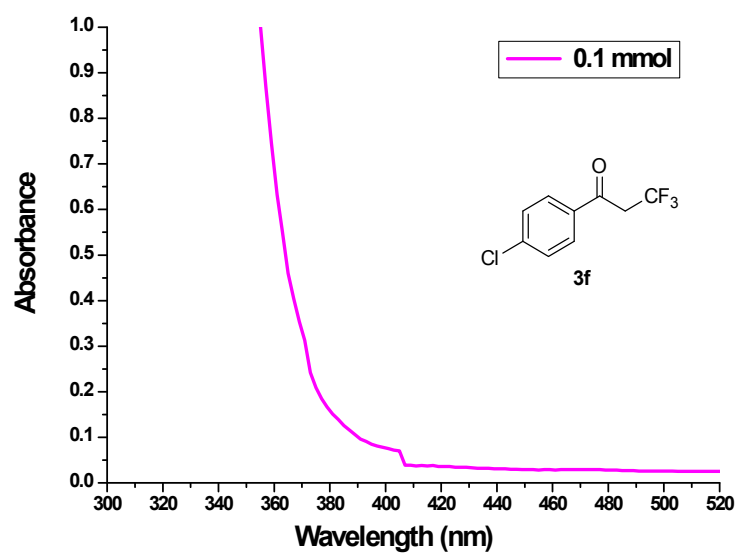


Figure S6. Absorption spectra of 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropan-1-one (**3f**) in acetone (3.0 mL)

3.4 Light/Dark experiments

In order to illustrate the oxidative trifluoromethylation by self-sustaining in an autocatalytic manner, the light/dark experiments were conducted, shown in Figure S8. A 5 mL oven-dried reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with 1-(*tert*-butyl)-4-vinylbenzene (**1c**, 0.20 mmol), sodium trifluoromethanesulfinate (**2a**, 0.40 mmol) and acetone (2.0 mL). The reaction vessel was exposed to LED (380–385 nm, 1.5 W) irradiation in air at room temperature with stirring for 5.5 h, then stirring for 1 h without irradiation. The following product yields on the irradiation with LED (380–385 nm, 1.5 W) in air at room temperature for a certain time, and without irradiation for a certain time were also presented in the Figure S7.

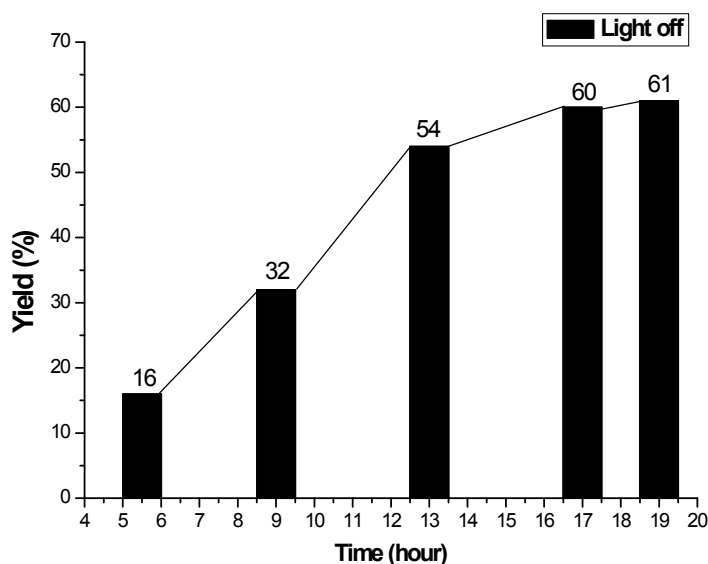
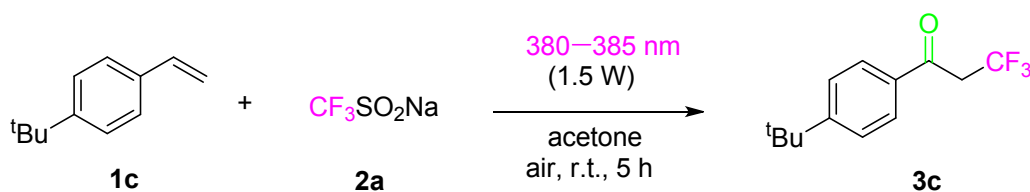


Figure S7. Light/dark experiments

4. ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR spectra of the products

